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LETT, CHARLES N. DOUGLAS and J. K. HOTT. This is the form in which it appears in "The Bivouac of the Dead" as published in WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT'S "Library of Poetry and Song," in BURTON STEVENSON'S "Home Book of Verses" and in STEEDMAN and HUTCHINSON'S "Library of American Literature." Thus, too, the words are inscribed over the portals of the National Cemetery at Arlington where sleep 30,000 American soldiers.

#### Senator Lodge on the Turks.

If he was correctly quoted in the news dispatches Senator Lodge denounced Turkey before a Boston audience on Friday as "the curse of modern civilization" and said he "prayed the Turk would be driven out of Europe."

Undoubtedly Senator Lodge spoke not as the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations in the United States Senate but as an American citizen. But whether he spoke as the one or the other, if he characterized Turkey as the curse of civilization the great mass of the American people agree with him.

And if Senator Lodge gave expression to his own prayers that the Turk would be driven out of Europe he again gave expression to the sentiment of the American people. They cannot comprehend why Europe tolerated the Turk so long as Europe did tolerate him. They cannot comprehend why Europe should now let him come back.

The Turk never again should be permitted to rule an inch of territory west of the Dardanelles.

#### Moslems in the British Empire.

When LLOYD GEORGE recently spoke of the 80,000,000 Mohammedans in the British Empire he referred to one of the potential factors in a Near East situation with Great Britain aligned against Turkey, the strongest and most important independent nation in Islam. This number represents one-third of the Moslems of the world, and it includes a strangely varied, complex people divided into factions by racial or regional differences, yet held together by the bonds of a common religion, a population which extends from the British Sudan in Africa to central Asia and the Oriental border of British India.

Within these boundaries lie also the Suez Canal, the vital link in the chain of the empire, and India, its Asiatic gem.

India alone has at least 66,000,000 Mohammedans. This is about one-fifth of the population of the country. The Hindus exceed the Moslems in numbers by about 150,000,000. But, as Sir HARRY H. JOHNSTON, who knows India as well as a man of the Occident can, recently wrote, the Mohammedan is the best looking, strongest, most warlike and in many respects the most enterprising element in the native population. While so far as numbers are concerned the Mohammedans occupy a position of disproportionate importance as regards the Hindus, Sir HARRY sees in both the Sikhs and Parsis strong elements of the Indian population. "The 2,300,000 Sikhs," he says, "count in our purview of the future of India for more than, let us say, 20,000,000 Mohammedans." The Sikhs, it will be remembered, have usually stood back of the Indian Government, and their nation was one of the first to offer itself for service in the world war.

In Egypt and the British Sudan the Moslem population has been estimated to be about 12,000,000. It has been the cause of not a little trouble to the British Empire. The fanaticism of the Mahdists in the latter part of the last century brought on a warfare in the Sudan and along the upper Nile that was repressed only after heavy loss of life and great expenditure of money. The mad mullahs in Somaliland and the Senussi of Tripoli have by their periodic uprisings kept alive a spirit of militant Mohammedanism that has been responsible for much unrest among the Moslem tribes of the Sudan.

The discontent in Egypt with the British Government before the war was inspired largely by the course of the ruling Khedive, AMAS HILMI, who was frankly Anglophobe. He gave up his throne and threw in his lot with the Turks. The British were compelled to adopt extreme measures, for the native Egyptian army was considered so untrustworthy that it was practically irrelevant during the war. The importance of Egypt in the present situation comes from the part that she might play in the security of the Suez Canal. The peril, though, to the canal would perhaps be no greater in a new war against the Turk than it was in the world war. The British not only protected it then against Turkish invasion but advanced from Egypt northward, occupying Palestine and Syria.

Besides the common bond of fellowship existing throughout Islam there is another important reason for the sympathy of the Moslems for Turkey. It is the last important Mohammedan country that is independent, and Constantinople, its capital, is the seat of the Caliphate. When something more than two centuries ago there was a line of Mohammedan kingdoms extending from the islands of the Pacific to the Atlantic the destruction of a Moslem State was not a matter of vital importance. But when these began falling before the aggressive European the Moslem placed a high value upon those that remained and sought to perpetuate not only their existence but their power. To Islam its own civilization is something to be prized, and although its glories belong to the past—to the Moslem cities in Spain, northern Africa, Syria and

Mesopotamia—Islam itself is the last to believe that its civilization is dead and incapable of development.

Again Mohammedanism is more than a religion or a creed, it is a social system with its own art, culture and philosophy. Here is perhaps the quality that has not only kept it alive but has tended to increase its growth in the lands to which Moslem missionaries have carried it. The world first noted the awakening of Islam at the time that the Japanese victories over Russia in the Russo-Japanese war began to produce a profound impression upon the Far East and central Asia.

The West has helped in an unusual and perhaps unexpected way in this revival of Islam. The European, by carrying his own modern inventions and his methods of promoting civilization and communications, taught the Moslem their advantages and uses. He abandoned his caravans for railroads, he made use of the telegraph and telephone, and he established newspapers and libraries. Moslem communities were drawn more closely together and the press at Cairo, Constantinople and Calcutta spread the news of Islam throughout the Moslem world.

The effect of these means of communication between the different parts of Islam and the spread of the news of the world among the people has been to lessen the influence of the Moslem fanatic. This was shown in the world war. Turkey sent its emissaries into India, the Sudan and Egypt to stir up rebellion against Great Britain. Their effort failed because the Mohammedans refused to accept these men as inspired teachers. Thus when MOHAMMED V. declared his holy war it failed of its purpose and Great Britain retained the loyalty of the great bulk of her Mohammedan population.

And if KEMAL were to try to arouse the Moslems of the British Empire in his defense he would unquestionably meet with the same difficulty. Great Britain may have forfeited some of the high regard in which she was held by Islam when she joined Russia in the administration of Persia and when she took over the Government of Egypt. But she still stands in such a relation to the Moslems of the British Empire that they would accept her rule rather than the uncertainties of a rule by their Mohammedan politicians. Sympathy for Turkey is one thing; fighting against their own Government to lift KEMAL into power is another.

#### What Modest Yachting Costs.

That paying bills is not all of yachting has been made evident lately, and with special significance, by the national series of races of the star class boats sailed on the waters of Long Island Sound, where the type had its origin eleven years ago.

Here is a type of yacht, 23 feet in length and 5 feet 3 inches beam, which is practically unsinkable, has a knockabout rig easily handled by one man, and has achieved such favor that it is now seen on the Eastern seaboard, on the great lakes and on the Pacific coast as well as on waters less extensive and renowned. Its numbers have grown so that a national organization was formed this year with 108 boats registered, and this does not represent all of the type in commission, for there are many unattached star class boat sailors the country over.

The handiness, safety, speed and low cost, both primarily and in upkeep, of the star class boat have been the contributing factors toward its success. The first boats built cost \$350 complete, and the manner of their construction is shown by the fact that the earliest of the type, the famous Taurus, was the winner of the national series of races in the third week in September. Nowadays one of these craft costs from \$500 to \$750. But once they are completed and launched their upkeep is very small, for it is a man's job to get them ready for a season's racing in the spring, and except for an occasional new suit of sails and new rigging they are good for many years of sailing.

They can also be credited with being a link in the chain that helps to bind together the widely separated men and boys of the United States. When we have boats from Lake Erie and Los Angeles racing on Long Island Sound we have a force, slight though it may seem, that binds together men who possibly in no other way would feel such a solidarity as do the devotees of this modest form of yachting. The star class boats exert a wholesome influence on the sport and on goodfellowship.

#### Maine's Champion Holstein.

Maine has added another item to the list of things in which she excels through the successes won by the Holstein cattle from ROBERT M. EASTMAN's farm at Lovell when they were shown at the fair at Springfield, Massachusetts. The distinction thus gained is great because the ciet from Eastern and Western herds meet there in annual competition.

Mr. EASTMAN's farm is on Bridgeport way, as they say in Portland. He began raising pure bred cattle partly as a recreation but also with the hope and belief that something could be accomplished which would stimulate the live stock industry of the Pine Tree State.

No great outlay was involved in the purchase of the original members of the herd, but by breeding the best to the best Mr. EASTMAN exceeded his hopes by producing a thirty pound cow—that is, one that yielded enough butter fat to make thirty pounds of rich, wholesome butter. He now has more than one of these placid black and white prodigies. Yielding to the

appeal of friends and the State authorities, he sent representatives of his herd this year to the State fair at Lewiston, where they made a clean score.

The Holsteins from Eastman Hill were so good in fact that they were sent as a State exhibit to the fair at Springfield, the greatest live stock fair of New England. A blue won at Springfield is the highest honor that can come to a breeder this side of Chicago.

Mr. EASTMAN's achievement in winning the grand championship at Springfield with a two-year-old bull of the Pontiac tribe over almost fifty competitors is among cattle breeders what winning the \$50,000 Futurity stakes is among horse breeders. Maine developed him, however, and it is to the live stock industry of Maine that his blood should be of greatest benefit.

#### October.

This is the month of the falling leaf and the campaign speech; of the emurped grape and the new fall suit; of the golden pumpkin and the political pumpkin head; of the ripe chestnut and the rare old rookback; of the soft cider and the hunter's moon; of the starlit sky and the empty coal bin; of the ruddy apple and the spouting Congressman; of the world series and the crackling logs. There is but one October, with its frosts on ground and political boom, its air, defiantly winelike, and its magic effect on the mind of man, causing him to turn away from thoughts of wealth that his vision may encompass the prospect, looming on hope's horizon, of buckwheat cakes with sausage or vice versa.

#### Fashions in Kites.

In his pursuit of the sacrosanct pleasures of eternal youth the New York boy still flies his kite as best he may, either from the dangerous but windy housetop or from the vehicle beset cañons that he calls streets. Telegraph and telephone wires do not interfere with his sport as they did with the kiteflying lads of an earlier generation, and an observer of the pleasures of adolescence cannot help but note the kiteflying is all the more improved thereby—to his vicarious happiness.

Kitefliers of an older generation also observe that the stubbied kite of their day appears to have passed out of existence. The favorite kite of to-day is of the pointed variety. What has become of the stubbied kite and why is it no longer in boyish favor? Have aeronautics and stream lines and all the other technicalities of the world of aviation crept into this ancient sport and made the boy of to-day wiser as to the correct shape of his kite than were his elders?

The pointed kite does not need one of those long and entangling tails that kept the old stubbied variety steady and also caught in telegraph wires or tree branches when such things existed in our city streets. Possibly that is the reason why the pointed kite is now the boys' favorite. The lads of to-day are spared many anxious moments for fear the pendants to their kites will not clear obstructions.

#### Peter Manning Trots in 1:57.

In trotting to a record of 1:57 at Columbus on Thursday Peter Manning gave additional evidence of the quality which has put him at the top of the ladder. He is the champion harness horse of the world, with none in sight to dispute his honors as long as he stays sound.

His nearest rival at present is the mare Nedra, 1:59.4, a product of W. B. DICKERMAN's Hillendale Stud in Westchester county, but good and game as she is, there is little prospect that the daughter of Atlantic Express will ever equal the mark hung up by the great young gelding in the stable of TOMMY MURPHY.

Two seconds is an almost insurmountable barrier once two minutes is passed. And besides, there is a chance that Peter Manning may beat his own time of 1:57 at Lexington in October. He might have beaten it at Columbus but for a break in the home stretch.

Gradually the trotting gait is being implanted in this American breed of horses, just as the instinct to gallop is bred in the thoroughbred. Some day a trotter may turn a mile in 1:50.

Many householders to-day no doubt wish they could fold their tents like the Arabs and steal away just as economically.

Being a Prince of Wales has its disadvantages. The Prince made a bad fizzle of his drive off the first tee at the St. Andrews Links, and 8,000 persons watched the dirt fly.

#### Voices.

The voices of the living world are muffled by the noise of the city. The voices of the buried dead are mocking me with pain. 'Tis I must leave the homes of men and go and follow after.

A little voice, a quiet voice, that whispers in a rain.

That whispers in the silver rain and calls me in the awaying.

Of branches lightly held aloft against a tranquil sky.

That breathes upon a troubled lake where little winds are playing.

And lets the trembling wonder grow in ripples running by.

The words of men, too bold they are, too swiftly heard and spoken—

I have no need of joy, or grief, or wisdom born of these!

But I shall find a haven where the hush is only broken

By the echo of a little voice—the gospel of the trees.

HERBERT FRASER-BOWEN.

#### Kansas.

Assembly, class!  
I sing of Kansas!  
Of Kansas I would jodel—  
The land of law, Topeka Law,  
Klink, Lava, Ladder, Luddell!  
Of Kansas, fed by soothing sun  
And Henry Allen's fuel,  
Where rivers spread instead of run!  
Avilla, Gognac, Jewell!

Kansas! where all is sweetness, light—  
That's far from being gamson!  
The habitat of old Bill White—  
Stark, Sapper, Snyder, Scammon,  
Speed, Wopps, Nonchalant, Dodge,  
Sandago, Olathe, Medicine Lodge!

Kansas! where Sockless Simpson rose,  
Where whalers choked the State, oh;  
Raised call, as everybody knows,  
From Mineral to Manhattan!

Kansas! where John James Ingalls came  
To turn a Senate giddy,  
And Mrs. Lease said, "Place aux dames!"  
Fut, Tonganoxie, Skiddy,  
Fut, Tonganoxie, Skiddy,  
Wovenew, Wes, Bodare, Beggie!